MIN-YORK DAILY TRIBURE THUREDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857.

The Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise Postponed.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA

HORRIBLE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

MORE BATTLES. THE SPANISH-MEXICAN TROUBLES.

Breadstuffs Down-Cotton Up-Consols 90 1-4 7 90 3-8

[By THE AMERICAN PRINTING TELEGRAPH Co's. LINES-OFFICE No. 21 WALL STREET.] HALIFAX, September 9, 1837.

The R. M. steamship Europa arrived here at clock this morning. She left Liverpool about o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo. Her clates are consequently three days later than those already recceived.

The Europa reports that on August 31 she passed the Bark Felicity bound West.

The steamship Baltic, from New-York, arrived at the Beil Buoy at 11 o'clock p.m. on Thursday the 27th ultime, and being detained there on account of the tide did not reach Liverpool until 5 o'clock on Friday

The steamer Antelope is to take the place of the Circassian, and will sail for Newfoundland on the 5th of September. The Circassian has been chartered for

The steamship Persia from New-York arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 29th

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was prorogued on the 28th ult. The Queen's speech was delivered by commission and was read by the Lord Chancellor.

The following are its material points: The following are its material points:

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you her satisfaction that the present state of affairs in Europe inspires well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace. Arrangements connected with the execution of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris have, from various causes, not yet been completed, but her Majesty trusts that by the earnest efforts of the contracting parties to the treaty, all that remains to be some with reference to the stipulations may ere long one with reference to the stipulations may ere long

cone with reference to the stipulations may ere long be satisfactorily settled."

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the extensive mutinies which have broken out among the native troops of the army in Bengal, followed by serious disturbances in many parts of that Presidency, have occasioned her Majesty extreme concern, and the barbarities which have been inflicted on many of her Majesty's subjects in I dia, and the sufferings which have been endured, have filed her Majesty's heart with the deepest grief, while the conduct of many evil and mit ary officers who have been placed in circumstances of much difficulty, and who are being exposed to great danger, has excited her Majesty's warmest admiration.

warmest admiration.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she will omit no measures calculated to quell those grave disorders, and she is confident that, with the blessings of Providence, and with the full power at her disposal, she will be enabled to accomplish that end."

The speech then thank Parliament for the liberal supplies for the Princess Royal's dowry, and for the urance of support to restore tranquility to India. It expresses satisfaction at the liquidation of the Danish Sound Dues Redemption, without adding to the national debt; and gratification at the passage of the Diverce bill, and sundry other nets of local impor-

In the House of Commons, prior to the reading of the speech, Lord Pa'merston said that telegraphic commanication, with India, via the Euphrates, had not yet been sanctioned by the Turkish Government. The British Government would of course be glad to avail themselves of the line via Sucz when it should b

Sir De Lacy Evans inquired, whether it was intend-ed by the Government to render any aid to British

Lord Palmerston replied in the affirmative

Lord Palmerston replied in the affirmative.
Capt. Mangles, on behalf of the Court of Directors
of the India Company, said that aid would be rendered
to all sufferers, both civil and military.
Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned sine die.
The Queen had gone to Baanoral.
Nothing official had been promulgated as to the Atlautic Telegraph, but it appears to be taken for granted that the enterprise will be postponed until next

Summer.

The London Times and other leading papers strongly urge the immediate construction of a telegraph to Incla, and the acquisition of the Atlantic cable for

"discretion, have decided on not immediately renew-ing the attempts to concect England with the United "States, and their cable is disposable for a similar An impression prevailed that the cable could be

bought for Icdia.

The 27th Annual Congress of the British Association assembled at Dublin on the 26th ult.

A special correspondent of The Times, writing from Macon. Georgia, ridicules the famous Arrowsmith Georgia Rallicad heav pronouncing it a mere halluciation, with no foundation whatever.

in Liverpool John Deberty, an extensive dealer in American produce, who lately suspended, had been charged with obtaining money under false pretenses,

Two Princes from Siam were expected in England for the purpose of cutering in to commercial treaties with Great Britain. A British mar-of-war was waiting at Alexandria to convey the embassy to England.

INDIA.

The Indian mails had reached Marseilles and were expected in London the day the Europa sailed. Bombay dates are to July 30. The main features of the Geverament dispatch from Cagliari are continued, and interesting cetails are added. Sir Henry Barbard died of cholers before Delhi on the 5th of July, and Sir Henry Lawrence from wounds on the 4th at Lucknow.

The mutineers held Delhi on the 14th of July. They had made three more sorties, and were entirely defeated in each, with heavy loss.

Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed at Cawnpore. The garison there, pressed by famice, surrendered the INDIA.

garrison there, pressed by famine, surrendered the comises, all were massacred. Nena Saheb was sub-quently twice attacked and utterly defeated, with

ar quentry twice attacked and utterly defeated, with great loss, by Gen. Havelock, who reoccupied Cawavore. By the orders of Nena Saheb, 240 women and children were murdered at Cawapore, and among the killed at that place are Sir George Parker, Col. Williams, Brigadier Zack, and other officers.

10 on the 5th of July an obstinate battle was fought before Agra, between the garrage of the same fought. before Agra, between the garrison at that place and the Meerat mutineers, who had reached thither with reinforcements, which brought their numbers up to reinforcements, which brought their numbers 10,000 men. The British forces were obliged to retire with a heavy less. Several British officers were

Two native regiments mutinied at Seni Kote, Punaub, on the 5th of July, and massacred Capt. Bishop Dr. Graham and the Rev. Mr. Hunter, with his wife and child. The remaining Europeans were safe in the fort. These mutineers were totally defeated on the

Gen. Hewitt had been removed from command for

The Purjanb was tranquil. There were some disturbances at Hyderabac in the Deccas, but they were

The Bombay and Madras Presidencies continued the angul and their armies loyel. Gen. Reid had succeeded to the command before Although the British had parts of five regiments,

mly 2,000 men could be mustered for an effective tack against Delbi. Detachments from these regiments had been sect to protect other places.

Two or more British regiments had reached Calcutta.

The dispatches received say nothing about the loss

of the steamer Transit. At Calcutta, trade, especially exports, continued paralyzed. Exchange was 2/3/22/5/ for document

At Madras, there was little change in imports.
At Bombay, the business in imports was very limited.

A dispatch from Marseilles to London, dated Aug. 3. says: "A private commercial letter states that
"Calcutta had suffered extremely from a scarcity of
provisions, but that they were beginning to arrive
"by the rivers."

he harvest was is imminest danger of being destrepted. The principal manufactories were abar

dozed and materials were required. The exports amounted to scarcely sorthing. Even around Bom-bay discontent had slown itself, but had been sup-The regiment of Gwaller had been threatened with

decimation.

Movatle columns are to accour the provinces of Control India,

The English were organizing regiments of Sikks.

THE LATEST.—The Agent of the New York Associated Press is indebted to the extreme kindness of Capt Leitch of the Europa for the latest telegraph of Indian news received at Liverpool at the moment of his departure.

London, Saturday.—The Indian overland mail has

London. Saturday.—The Indian overland mail has arrived with full details of the late disaster. It appears that the catastrophe at Campore is believed to have occurred on the 24th of June. In consequence of Sir Hugh Wheeler being mortally wounded, the force had accepted the proffer of safety made by Nena Saheb and the nutineers. Nena allowed them to get into the beats, and then fire was opened upon them from the banks of the river, and all were destroyed.

Other accounts state that the wives and children of the officers and soldiers, consisting of two hundred and forty persons, were taken into Campore and sold by public auction, and were treated with the sold by public auction, and were treated with the highest indignities and barbarously slaughtered by the inhabitants. It is hoped that a few escaped. It is inhabitants. It is hoped that a few escaped. It is said that Nena Sabeb has more than one hundred European prisoners in his hands, whom he intends to hid as hostages. They are probably the remains of Gen. Wheeler's force. Gen. Havelock, who left Allahabad with 2 000 Europeans, had attacked and totally de-

feated Nena Saheb and his force. CHINA.

Hong-Kong dates are to the 10th of July, and those from Shanghas to the 2d of July.

Lord Elgin arrived at Hong Hong the 2d of July, and was about to proceed northward in the Shannon,

accompanied by six gunboats.

Confirmatory reports have been received respecting the injury sustained by they tea plant from not being

the injury sustained by the tea plant from not being theroughly picked.

The decrease in the shipments of tea from China to the 30th of June was 275,500 lbs.

At Shanghae Erchange on England was 7/21 a 7/31.

Prices of Silk had advanced there.

At Hong-Kong Exchange on London was 5/25/1.

FRANCE.

Letters from Paris say that the Emperors of France and Russia will not meet at Chalons Camp, but at some place in Germany.

M. de Rayneval had applied to the Emperor to be allowed to retain his post at Rome, but his request was not acceded to, and he will go to Russia.

The price of wheat had failen 4 france per hectolitre in Paris.

The Empress Engenie attended a bull fight at Bayonne on Sunday, the 23d ult.

ITALY.

Fresh political arrests were being made at Genoa and Turin. The Pope was expected to return to Kome in a few days. Great preparations were making for his reception. He was at Leghorn on the 25th, and

was warmly reserved.

The Opinions of Turin gives an account of the reception at Genes of a piece of ordnance sent by citizens of Boston to Piecimont for the walls of Alessan. dria. The military and civil authorities proceeded in state to the gates of the port, where the gun was formally delivered to them.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

Sr. Lafragua, the Mexicaa Eavoy, had arrived at Cadiz, where he was to embark for Mexico. It was rumored that when Gen. Lereundi proceeds to Cuba he will be accompanied by General Ramar Sullano as second in command. The new Governor will sail in September, and take with him the ultimatum of the Spanish Government respecting Mexico.

PRUSSIA. A terrible conflagration had occurred at the City of Magdeburg. The large military store houses, rail-road bridge and terminus, and many private houses, were destroyed.

SWEDEN. The King had returned to Stockholm in improved

DENMARK. Some of the German papers state that the Danish Government had given orders for a body of troops to march on Holstein, but this was not credited.

AUSTRIA. The Austrian Government has issued an order for the reduction of the Austrian army in Italy to the extent of 20,000 men. The reduction is to take place

The Austrian Government is said to have sent a confidential note to Berlin, objecting to a treaty with Baden, permitting France to construct a massive bridge across the Raine.

TURKEY.

A Trieste dispatch states that negotiations have been opened by Lord Stratford de Redeliffe to obtain the consent of the Porte to the passage of a British alm? through Egypt.
Reschid Pacha has been appointed Minister of War

in place of Kiamil Pacha.

AUSTRALIA. Melbourne dates are to Juse 25, and Sydney to June 19. The shipments of gold from Melbourne from January 1 to date were over a million and a quarter

The stock of bonded goods at Melbourne The Victoria House of Assembly had resolved to

abolich the public grant for the support of religion.

An offer for the establishment of a line of steamers

An other for the extension ment of a rate of seasons between Sydney and Panems had been accepted by the Government of New South Wales.

Commercial affairs were not much changed.

The rate of exchange on London was two per cent.

At Sydney, wool, hand-washed, was quoted at 1s. old. a 1s. 74d.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpoof Cotton Market unsettled and excited, and the current qualities of American had advanced 1d, while their descriptions were 13rd better on the week. The sales of the week were 10,000 bales, including 34,000 on speculation and 8,000 for export. Friday's sales were 10,000 bales of which speculators took 2,000, the market closing buoyant with an active demand at the americal quotitions: Fair Orleans, 91d., Midding Orleans, 81d.; Fair Edobtics, 91d., Midding Mobiles, 81d. the Trie Uplands, 9d., Midding Uplands, 84d. The stock in port was estimated at 335,000 bales, of which 312,000 bales were American.

er American.

Latest - Salurday, 2 p. m. - Mesars, Richardson, Sponce & e. quots the market buoyant to day, with estimated sales of Quo bales.

LIVERFOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—The Liver pool Breadstiffs market was quiet. The weather had been favorable for the gathering of the crops Masses. Richardson Spence & Co. stare that the Wheat crop is generally good and the quality fine. Flour was dull and questions comitally unchanged. Wheat in better request; Red decided 7 del partially since Tuesday. Corn dull, and declined 6d. since Tuesday. The questions are: Red Wheat, 1942 13, white Wheat, 1949 9. Western Canal Flour, 39 (2005), Philadelphia and Saltimore, 30 (2007), Ohio, 32 (2008). Kellow and mixed Corn, 36 (2008). White, 4th.

The Latest—Liverpool, Saturday 2 p. m.—Messrs Richardson Market Corn, Spence & Co. report Breadstiffs dull to-cay, and tending ownward.

downward.

Liverroot. Provision Market.—Mesera. Bigland, Athys & Co., James Mellenry, and others report Beef duil and generally unchanged. Pork slow of sale but prices unastered. Based quiet but steady. Land duil and decimen 1: fine. 69; prime 70 6d. Tallow fluctuating. But here, 62:6265.

Latest—Saturbay, 2 p. m.—Provisions quiet. Bacon from for a shipment to America.

Liverroot. Produce. Market.—The Brokers Circular goules. Asket steady at 42:6275. for both Pots and Pourts.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCT MARKET — LEE BYCKETS CIT-cular quotes Asbes steady at \$2.02.235 for both Pots and Pearla-Sugar form at an acyanics of \$1. Ceffee buoyant. Rice dell, Tes slow of sale, but prices trechanged. Rosin—all qualities slightly declined. common, \$3.02.16, medium to fine \$3.01.51. New York Hides, \$5.02.2 is Maltimore Bark, \$1.26; Phinadelphia, 15.016. Lineed 50.1 40.02.0. Cod Oil duit. Sperm \$2.1. Seal unchanged. Olive slightly advanced. Spirits Turrecation stready at 7.0. Jute to but lettly impairs, and prices weak. LIVERIPOOL FREIGHT MARKET — Mesers. Warren & Thayer report Freights unchanged. Passengers dud; to New York, 25.15; Reviou. \$4.10; Phinadelphia, \$4. AMERICAN SECURITIES — Mesers. Bell & Co. State that no sales of importance had been made in America, who

that no sales of importance had been made in American securities, and questations were nomina. Buring Brothers also state that the sales were unit portant
Laybon Money Market.—Baring Brothers re-

HAVEE MARKETS-For the work ending August 26.—COTTON buoyant at an advance of 1878; the market was quite excited; saise of the week, 11500 bales; stock, 107,500 bales. New Orleans tree ordinaires 1216. Bayanstury-time Whiters at slightly higher prices. Assure nomical. Corresponding Price heavy, Provisions firm the market was bare of American-Fire heavy. Sugan slightly lower. Tea slow of sale, but prices unaitered.

Miss Levi, Miss Cordetry, Miss Jorden, two Misses Stowe, Mass Parks Miss Costelle Miss Perrer, Mr and Mrs. Daniels on three hildrer, Mr and Mrs. Wispheners, Mr and Mrs. Misshall and indust. Mr and Mrs. Lex. Mr. Lawton and child for and Mrs. Hardell and love-children, Mr and Mrs. Breyenan and child for and Mrs. Hardell and love-children, Mr and Mrs. Breyenan and child.

Mrs Busy, the Rev Mr. O'Connor, the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell 'udge French. Sir Chas. Fox and son. Mr. Villente and brother, Cap. t. School, Mr. Stintson and sen Dr. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and servant Mr. and Mrs. Hencock Mr. and Mrs. Taik. Mr. and Mrs. Browney, Peasine, V. and Mrs. Browney, Peasine, V. and Mrs. Browney, C. Sander, Sander, Stanbury, Easy Harts, Primers, Deany, Ferrar, Navion, Corderry, Watres, Lessy, McCrea. P. Ucc., Cabot, Henrick, Thomson, Taylor, Leepy, Suribson, Manly, Touson, Davies, Hartley, Wright, Murphy White, Perin Lambert, Sriffin, Hasbrick, Ememis, Kave, McMurray, Twombly, Portas, Parker, Sanjies, McMs. hen, Rounz, Yeoman, Cattulck, Marra Fry, Pratt, Amos, Dilios, Martin, Loqueline, Base. Brosialowa, Berriveke, Soniel, Suphenson, Haskits, Hart, Eacher, Thomas, Bessinger, Roberts Brown, and Jones.

FROM SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to The N Y. Tribune. SYRACUSE, Wednesday night, Sept. 9, 1857.

The Hard and Soft fight is revived with great bitterness. The Softs claim the Convention, and intend to organize with ex Speaker Ludlow of Suffolk as temporary Chairman, and ex Gov. Seymour as permanent President. The Hards will resist the election of Ludlow. Delos De Wolf of Oswego, or T. M. Niven of Sullivan will be entered against Ludlow. The Softs are united with the Cooper delegates from your city.

Wood and the Hards, finding the chances against them, are now operating to refer the matter to the four city delegations, to select seventeen to represent them in Convention. Sickles and the Softs will resist this to the death.

The Softs are busy, and all their active men-Dean Richmord, Peter Cagger, Sickles, Cochrane & Co .- are here. The Hards have the material, but lack the leaders and the tact to engineer. Crosswell, "S. apture Dick," and the other Fossils are no match for the Soft leaders.

The last programme for a State ticket is Mitchell of Montgomery for Controller, Sandford E. Church of Orleans for Secretary of State, Wright of Seneca for Canal Commissioner.

We had a sort of side show performance tonight, at which Dan. Dickinson, Ex-Gov. Seymour and Fernando Wood were the performers. Tacy spoke to a small and enthusiastic crowd.

To the Associated Press. STRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857. A large number of delegates are present, and most of the hotels are filled,

The headquarters of the Sefts is the Voorhies Mayor Wood and his friends are at the Syracuse

The Convention will be one of the most marked, in point of ability, that has ever been held in this State. All the preminent men of the party are here as del-

egates or outsiders. The Hon Daniel S. Dickinson appears as a substitute for his brother who was elected delegate, but who is not in attendance.

Among the prominent Democrats present are Edwin Croswell, Dean Richmond, D. D. Aiken, Zadock Pratt, Horatio Seymour, and other representative men, beside a whole bevy of New-York politicians in four sets of delegates.

It seems to be generally conceded that the Softs have the control of the Convention, counting, as they do, 68 Softs against 42 Hards, exclusive of the New-York City representation. The issue as between Hards and Softs is distinctly made. Appearances indicate that the Softs will use their power arbitrarily in organizing the Convention, so as to settle the question as to respective strength beyond peradventure, and that they will then act liberally and for the best advantage of the party in their decision on the New-York contest and on nominations. If any set of delegates from New-York are admitted, it will be, doubt. ess, the preper organization, but the probability is that an attempt will be made to force them to settle

their differences by an outside arrangement. The temporary Chairman talked of is William H. Ludlow, and the permanent President Horatio Sey-The latter seems to be conceeded by the meur. Hards, but they ask for one of their own men as tem-

porary Chairman. Senator Kelly, who has been promisingly talked of for Secretary of State, has written a letter, positively, Lut respectfully, declining the nomination.

The principal point, as between the New-York City rival delegations, appears to turn upon the commutation for the Court of Appeals. The Wood men desire to beat Judge Denio, and the Sickles men wish to renominate bim. In this connection, the following fact becomes important: The Hon. John W. Brown of Orange declines a nomination for the Court of Appeals, and in a letter which will be presented to the Convention to-morrow, should it become necessary, and addressed to Sammel J. Butterworth, of Westchester,

he says:

"It is possible, barely possible, that my name may be mentioned at the Convention in connection with the nomination to the Court of Appeals. Should asything of that kind occur, I beg you will on my tichalf decline it, respectfully but positively. I should regard the nomination a great distinction, whatever might be the result, but should nevertheless decline it upon a point of honor and upon public considerations which you will appreciate. The Convention could not make a candidate without having its action referred to what occurred in the Court of Appeals upon which you will appreciate. The Convention count not make a candidate without having its action referred to what occurred in the Court of Appeals upon the question of the Metropolitan Police bill, and and it would be nade, truly or untruly, to assume the attitude of nominating a candidate for a high judicial station on account of his opinion upon e single question and that, one which will enter somewhat into the election. The Judicial office is not representative in it-tature. Its function is the administration of fixed and parable principles. Democrats must not even appear themselves to such an imputation expase themselves to such an imputation for it is one of the prominent sins of our adversaries for it is one of the prominent sins of our adversaries that they would change the judges both in the State and in the Union, with the view to change fundamental principles. So much for public considerations, now for those of private character. The nomination is rellly due to Judge Denio—due to his high moral worth, and his eminent ability and services, heretefore rendered at very moderate compensation. It is said he has declined to be a candidate. If so he may have he has decined to be a candidate. If so he has have been influenced by the dissatisfaction expressed by some of the Democratic organs at his judgment upon the Police Bill. It would be wise, nay magasimous, to negligate him, and I am confident he would be

will press Sam Fowler of Orange, formerly a friend of Daniel S. Dickinson, for Secretary of State.

The Wood delegates, if admitted, will start ex-Senstor W. J. McMurray. The other candidates mentioned for the office are S. T. Fairchild of Madison, and Gideon J. Tucker of

New-York. For Comptroller, the names most prominently mentioned are Stetson, of Clinton: Charles A. Mann, o Oneida, and David L Seymour, of Rennsolaer.

For Attorney-General, the most talked-of names are Brady, Dillen and Tilden, of New York. For Canal Commissioner, the most prominent are Speaker Robinson, of Oswego; Matthew D. Freer,

of Schuyler Courty; Jay Cox, of Syracuse, and Wm. W. Wright of Seneca. A large number of citizens, accompanied by the military, paraded the streets to night and called upon the Hop. Daniel S. Dickinson at the Voorhies House, where he first appeared in response to the calls made upon him. He said he was very happy to be able to find so setive, earnest interest alive in the Democratic party at this time. They were about to proceed to nerrow to nominate candidates for State officers to receive the support of the people at the ensuing election. He doubted not that every Democrat felt the true responsibility of his position, and felt also the necessity, now that the nation had been redeemed, of redeeming the State of New-York. By the great superhuman strength of truth against error, of justice against injustice and tyranny, and by the voice of reason against fanaticism they had been enabled, thanks to the intelligence of the American people, to elect a Chief Magistrate of the nation, and to inaugurate an find so active, earnest interest alive in the Democratic Chief Magistrate of the nation, and to inaugurate an Administration which was not only powerful at home and abroad, but which had compelled the respecof their opponents here, as well as of every Government on the face of the earth. Their opponents had prophesical that if the Administration was many praised the country would be ruined. Al-

then the fanaticism had raised its brand and gnashs deta teeth, the Administration had been inaugura 'ed, and the ecuntry was at peace with all the world abroad and prosperous at home, remained, it was true, one dark spot on the disc of the sun of Da mecratic triumph. That spot was the Empire State, and it was now the mission of the Democratic party to see that the Empire State was redeemed. This would be done if the delegatee discharge the duty they owe the party and the country rightly, and act harmoniously in placir,' a ticket worthy the support of the people of the State in nomination. Their opponents had elected a ticket last Fall, inaugurated a chief magistrate of State, and accured a majority of the Legislature, on the pretense of pecular regard for the poor like the simeon of destruction which swept ever the State brought Republicanism 1sto power. They had brought the cities of the State into a state of bondage in their endeavor to subject them to the arbitrary rule of the central power, and had made confession of their own inability to govern the State. Their position reminded him of the condition of a man who went into a grocery and while the owner's attention was diverted to a distant spot, solic a fish. Having concluded his busicess he inquired, "if it was all right?" The storekeeper replied—"all right except one thing; you must either wear a longer coat or steal a smaller fish." There The tail of the stolen fish protruded from under the jacket. That was the position of the Republican party now. Deformity sticks out and cannot be conceased, for the garment is not long enough to cover it. It was for the Convention that would assemble tomorrow to nominate a ticket from and for the Democratic party, repudiating all sections and factions—a ticket that was worthy the support of the whole Democratic party, the world with the wrongs of the Democratic party, the distinct of the public revenue, and that is greater in wealth and yower than any other State in the Union should not be so degraced. It would not b would have rendered it improper, and partially be-cause the party bad in the meantime been torn by dis-sentions, in which he did not care to interfere. The Democratic party was now united. If it was not he would not address it. He would, as he had always done, stand along until the party had purged itself of its follies and become united. To be sure New-York had in the exha-berance of seal sent an abundance of fruit, but he be-lieved they were able to cure their own evils and would lieved they were able to cure their own evils and would do so. When he came here and saw harmony and good feeling prevailing in every other part of the State he believed his New-York friends would raze down their committees to a proper number, and come in united to the Convention. The State extentended the hand of fellowship to New-York, and ask her not to consume her strength in controversies in which the Democratic party of the State can see no material principle involved. Mr. Dickinson then entered into a discussion of the principles of Democracy, and called upon the Democrats of New York to do as the Democrats of Pentsylvaniff had done and would do again, even against a united opposition. He concluded by calling for three cheers for the ticket that would be nominated.

nated.

Loud cries were then made for Horatic Seymour, who Loud cries were then made for Horatio Seymour, who came forward and made a brief and handsome address, at the conclusion of which the Band and procession proceeded to the Syracuse House where Mayor Wood was called out.

[Mayor Wood spoke of the indignities to which the

people of this city had been subjected; but the dispatch giving the substance of his remarks did not each us in season to be printed in full

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857.

The advices per steamship Europa were received to-day by the National line, and published exclusively in the evening editions of the Associated Press. ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.
WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857.
Martin Benner was arrested here to-day by Col.
Thomas P. Shalleross, Special Agent of the Post
Office Department, charged with embezzing letters
from the Chicago Post-Office.

THE EUROPA'S ADVICES AT NEW-ORLEANS.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION. From Our Special Correspondent.

FOR KEARNEY, N. T., Aug. 23, 1857. Our party arrived here this noon in its chase after the infantry regiments, which we shall probably overtake before they reach Fort Laramie. The Regiment left here on August 11, and the 5th on August 14 The artillery batteries followed a few days after. All of them were considerably thinned by desertions.

Capt. Foote of the 6th Infantry is here with his company, which was engaged with Col. Sumner's command in the fight against the Cheyennes, of which you must have already received intelligence. He was detached to escort the wounded, eight in number, to this fort. Five Pawnees were employed by him as guides, but owing to some misunderstanding, they conducted him more than a hundred miles out of his way, and the first point at which his command struck the road was on the Little Blue, sixty or seventy miles from the fort. The Indians deserted them, and to gain the road they were compelled to swim the stream. As soon as his men have recruited, he will march to Fort Laramie. Lieut. Stewart of the 1st Cavalry, the only officer who was wounded in Sumner's fight, has nearly recovered. He received a pistol-bullet in his breast while swinging his saber to cut down an Indian who was attacking a dismounted officer.

The result of the defeat of the Cheyennes will be favorable to the safety of all passengers over the great central emigrant route across the Plains, which they infested. They were noted as the bravest and boldest among the tribes, priding themselves on their prowess, dressing in than their prowess, aressing in liner outers and than their neighbors, wearing more beads and embroidery, and having prettier squaws and more comfortable lodges. The number of their warriors is not known, but is probably about a thousand. Nearly four hundred were engaged in the battle, which will be famous in the history of Indian warfare, as almost the first occasion on which Indians. have met cavalry in a fair hand-to-hand fight on Their children are educated to the open plain. ferocity from the cradle. Four or five of their boys were token prisoners by Gen. Harney in a skirmis two years ago, and one of them, hardly eight years old, on being let loose, sprang at the General and tried to bite through the leather of his boot, scratching, screaming and kicking like a little devil. Such a defeat as they experienced will serve to dismay also the Sioux and Pawnees. The latter, to be sure, have been friendly to the whites for several years, so far as is consistent with their inveterate propensity to steal. It was, indeed, their thieving which led to the present Indian war. So far as I can gather from the various reports, some Pawnees stole the ponies of a band of Cheyennes, and sought shelter with their plunder near this fort. The Cheyennes, assuming that the United States troops protected the deptedation, were induced to those tets of bostility which caused Col. Summer's expedi-

tion. Several Pawnees were present, and took part with Col. Sumrer in the battle. Two of them met us on the road, near a trading post on the Big Sandy. who proved to have belonged to the number who undertook to escort Capt. Foote. The elder, a finelooking old Chief named Bell, was a sturdy beggar. We were repairing a wheel of our wagon, which we had broken in a hollow washed by rain in the road. He watched the operation carefully for a while, when something about my attire seemed suddenly to attract his attention, and he advanced toward me and exhibited the buttons on the collar

his finger upon a tutton or my flast vishirt, which I had not before observed as also etamped with the eagle. I cut it off and hand dit to him; and he received and pocketed it without sign or expression of sion of acknowled ment, and resume, his observa-

tion of the wagon.

A train from California is lying here, which passed through Utah, leaving Salt Lake City on July 29. Its passengers report that the Mormons were much excited by the news of the stoppage of the Utah mail. They learned on July 23 that it had been discontinued. On July 24, they held their annual celebration of the anniversary of their ar-rival at Salt Lake, and, as on the previous year, not in the city, but at Cottonwood kanyon, about 25 miles distant. The whole Mormon population trooped out thither, men, women and children; but, contrary to previous practice, Gentiles were carefully excluded. I am therefore unable to obtain any account of their proceedings further than that politi-cal speeches were made by Brigham Young. Heber C. Kimball, and others, and two original songs sung, the chorus of one of which ran:

"We'll serve the Lord to day
The Prophet we'll obey;
You may mind just whom you piease,
We will mind what Brigham says."

Several of these passengers give accounts of Brigham Young's sermon on July 26, from which it appears to have been the most singular harangue which he had delivered up to that date. It was devoted to discussion of the relations of the Mormons to the General Government. Pointing to the women present, be declared that the Utah expedition was sent to make them all whores, through the inter-ference of the troops. Then, laying his hand upon his coat, he said that he had there "a breast-pin "eighteen inches long, which he intended to set in the "shirt of that squaw-killer, Gen. Harney, if he "should interfere with his (Young's) plans, and send "him to hell cross-lots." This "sending to hell cross-lots" appears to be an expression peculiar to Utah-"cross-lots" being equivalent in meaning to "by a short cut." He alluded again to the instrument in his coat as "a pepper-bex," with which it was his intention "to pepper the General." The enmity of the Mormons to all persons con-

nected with the office of the Surveyor-General was unabated, and a German named Mogo, who held a contract for executing surveys, joined the train on its passage from the Territory, being apprehensive of an attempt on his life, having been accused of horse-stealing and consigned to "hell cross-lots" in horse-steaming and consigned to hear cross-tost as a sermon delivered in the Bowery on July 19. They left him at Fort Laramic. In this same sermon, on July 19, they report that Young said that "various" Gentile letter-writers from Salt Lake City had written to the States that it was unsafefor Gentiles to · live there, and he relied on his young men to justify · their assertion; othewise, he should see that it was "justified bimself." Another of the employees of the Surveyor-General was taken from his bed about 10 o'clock on the night of July 25, gagged and kept in custody till between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. Among the most noted pioneers on the Plains is the old guide Bridger, who was dispossessed some years since, by the Mormons, of the little fort which he had erected in a valley about 150 miles from Salt Lake City. The Mormons claim to have bought him out fairly. He claims, I understand, to have been driven away by force. He is now with the 10th Infantry, employed as a guide on the expedition. There is a Mormon settlement in the valley, and when the train passed about twenty workmen were employed on the fort, around which they had erected a stone wall fif ees feet in hight, between three and four feet thick at the ground, but tspering to fifteen inches in thickness at its summit. ith what intentions they are at work on such a fortification I cannot imagine, for they must be in-sane to suppose that it can withstand the play of artiflery for ten minutes, especially as it is built of cobble-stones loosely comented with mortar.

But whatever they may mean by this building, it is certain that they are receiving constantly large quantities of ammunition. Three trains have passed over the road within a month, which are believed to have been loaded with military stores, and a mate train of forty wagons is six or seven days in advance of us, several of which are suspected to contain powder. All these trains have quitted the road when nearing Fort Kearney, and have passed along the north bank of the Platte. They have also avoided encountering Government trains, or those of Government contractors, camping in unusual places and traveling late into the night. They have taken Mermon passengers at the rate of \$150 for the trip, supplying all their provisions, but requiring assistance from them in work when needed.

The grass along our route has been short and scanty, although refreshed by the recent rains. It is injured by myriads of grasshoppers, some of which are monstrous in size. . I have noticed several between three and four inches, and many nearly three inches long. Last Friday a swarm passed over the Fort, which darkened the sun so as to reader it possible to gaze at it with the naked eye. We saw this swarm at a distance of ten or tweeve miles, at which it resembled a cloud of smoke.

KANSAS.

WALKER MEETINGS. From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sept. 1, 1867. There is a bull in the military maneuvers of the army of occupation. The estensible objects for which it came have been neglected. Ordinances have been enacted, published in the city papers, and gone into effect. Money has been raised, and is being applied to improvements. The Government of the people has quietly assumed its functions. set Gov. Walker finds it better to get his " Republican reporter" to announce it as incperative than do anything to render it so. The army is here to intimidate, and to be ready for the election. But Walker is not idle. The pacificating "Isothermal" shows a total disregard for own theory and the thermometer, by struggling to settle the case in a way to suit him, brass tubes mercury and principle, to the contrary, notwithstanding. We have a Walker meeting somewhere every day. These are the "Democracy," of course.
At each of these a string of something called " resolutions" are passed, in which there are any amount of empty promises and impudence. Tuey are intended for outside circulation. The expense of holding these meetings is defrayed by some unex-plained fund, but it does not require a great deal as the "Mass" Convention are small concerns. The design of these is chiefly to make political capital entside of Kansas. Hence there is no relation between the conduct of the party in the Territory and these professions. The following, which I find among some resolutions, passed at Wyandot, will

Karso, every violation of that promision of an organic as-which left the bong fide settlers of Karsas, putled by tree of form and regulate their dome efficient set in their our way subject to the Constitution of the United States, and that we decounce as enemies to democrate principles and who encourage or countenance a further rightless of the same.

Nothing could be more brazen-faced than the above. The party thus declaring retain all the advantages of the villainy which they thus pretend to 'deprecate.' The rascally election laws, districting and apportionment are the fruit of it, and such secure another fraud, not less in violatien of the "organic act," but while maintaining and clinging to all this, they have the brazen ascurance to give the above to the world. It is just of piece with all other promises emanating from Walker. He stands convicted as the most delibe rate political swindler of the age, and yet, with a impudence that parallels his deception, he seems to expect that people will believe him yet. He makes promises to all who will take the trouble to closet with him, that there will be a fair election, and the very day that he had dismissed a Committee who had called on him to try and get him to make a fairer apportionment, and had even called them "fools" and "asses" for expecting it, he had the effrontery to say to another man, "I want your effrontery to say to another man, "I want your people to hold me to my promise of giving you a fair election." Let the friends of Kansas and of fairness and justice not be duped by these "fair resolutions" which Walker is having scattered broadcast The Slave Power has never yet related one inch of their power in Kensse. When they do, it will be

least), is to organize a "Democratic" party "irred specture of the question of Slavery, "leaving that
to be settled after that nice little insice has been
effected, and the party position of the Pree-State
men broken down. The way these political tricksters work, he and deceive, is enough to make a

THERE SHEETS OF ACTION THE BURDS.

thimble-rigger eick.

The murderer arrested by the city authorities of Lawrence has been taken to Lecompton. The fol-lowing precious epistle was sent by the Deputy Mar-shel, who, in turn, deputed another to make the

"LECOMPTON, K. T., Aug. 31, 1857. "Col. James Blood and other at Lawrence, you will please deliver Mack Edwards who stand charge with the stabing of F. Edwards Wm. P. Colwell who is authorize to receiv him by me to bring him hear for Trial given under my hand

"P S Send some man with him who can also

"PS Send some man with him who can he
an affidavit that acnolleges he was the man so charge
unles he will stait so to Mr. Colwell. J. M. T."
Court is deing little now. There will be a fresh
term beginning in October next, when it may be
cosier to carry the cloud of indictments against
Free-State men to conviction.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Our Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Aug. 31, 1867. On Saturday evening, the first criminal arrest was made in the City of Lawrence. A murder had been committed in Tecumseh, two days before. Both parties were Pro-Slavery men. It was a family quarrel, and one of them drew a knife and stabled the other. For some reason best known to themselves, the bogus authorities about Tecumse's did not interfere in the matter. The murderer left, and was on his way to Missouri. He was in the back from Lawrence to Westport, and was recognized by a person who knew him and the facts. He had given a fictitious name at the hotel. Under these circumstances, the City Marshal with a posse of two proceeded after the back, and stopped it, arresting the murderer in the suburba of Lawrence. As the investigation of the case legitimately belonged to the United States Court, a messenger was dispatched to the United States Marshol, tendering him the custody of the prisoner. This will be a test case. The circumstances are thagrant and notorious that these officials cannot turn loose the murderer without incurring edium.
The fast that the murdered man was also a "National Democrat," as well as the murderer, will clearly prove that the design was purely the ends of justice. Not only the bogus authorities, but the United States authorities have been shamefully derenct in allowing Pro-Slavery murderers to go inquestioned. Will they make an issue with the popular government of Lawrence in behoof of a manderer.

popular government of Lawrence in behoof of a marderer? We shall see.

The troops here are making every preparation to remain. They are buying and stacking hay, and are quietly settling down into one of the fixed instatutions of the country. The regimental band came over yesterday, and varied the Sanday's exercises by playing martial airs through the streets. The force from the Plains is expected in shortly. force from the Plains is expected in shortly.

Gov. Walker has not replied to the Committee that waited on him yet. I have heard that he sale some Pro-Slavery men that the Committee and those who voted for the resolution were damaged.

I learn that the intention is to refuse cay one the privilege of voting who has not paid the tax; and that if any Prece-State man should be elected in any district where the tax qualification has not been required, the election will be contested before the County Court, which has the settlement of all contested elections, and all the votes of persons who have not paid taxes will be stricken out. As the voting is done vira roce, this can easily be done. It would be impossible to corceive a more forlorn-look

would be impossible to corceive a more fortern-looking prospect than the ensuing election offers.

The Court was engaged in trying Mr. Hazeline, but it is impossible to get evidence against him. He was not really engaged in the affair on which his arrest was predicated. I do not think it will be worth while to engage in the business of legal persecution against Free-State mea until penitentiaries. have been built. They dare not proceed to banging them, unless they wanted a civil war. The action of the Grashopper Palls Concention has revived the hopes of these who expect to carry matters by trickery and duplicity.

ANOTHER MURDER IN KANSAS. TWO OF THE MURDERERS ARRESTED-LYNCE LAW INVOKER.

The steamer Omaha arrived at this port yesterday, from Leavenworth City. We learn from her officers that, just as she landed at that port, on the margines of the 2d, two rein by the names of Gorden and Odespie had been arrived, and were to be hang in the course of an horr or two by the citizen. They were charged with having brutally murdered a man by the name of Walls, from Obio. He was stopping at the time at the Planters Hotel. It is a supposed that he time at the Planters' Hotel. It is was decoyed to the Levee, there murated and robbed, and the body dragged to the river and throws in. When Gorden was arrested he denied all knowledge of the marcler, though it was observed that his chitt and clothes were stained with blood. The poralace were greatly excited. A rope was placed around the noch of the supposed from and he was elevated a short distance from the ground. This seems to have broughthin to a proper same of his situated. ation, and he a ked to be cut down, and proceeded to make a confession. He admitted his criminality, and implicated a follow by the name of Gillaspia, well known in St. Louis, and a man named O Bries as parties in the number. He acknowledged that he stabled his victim ovce, that Gillaspia stabled him.

stabled Lis victim erce, that Gillaspie stabled him four times, as i O Brien twice, before they succeeded in killing bins.

Some after this confession, Gillaspie was arrested, and the execution of the inunderers was only delayed in the hope of catching O Brien. As the Omuba left, preparations were being made for the execution of Gordon and Gillaspie, whether they were successful in maning fown O'Brien or not. We expect to hear that they have been hunged. [St. Louis Ropub., 6th mat.

FROST ITEMS.

Chops Not Seriously injured.
Schoolstone, Reassessor Co., Sept. 8, 1857.
Misses Envious We had a with free last night.
The thermometer at 8 p. m. stood at 52°, and the

It may injure the buckwheat slightly, but no danger to the com is apprehended.

The it july will undoubtedly be exaggerated by those interested.

In Westchester County, we have of frost bard.

dough to kill tender vegetables. One person found a spread that was left out on Monday evening so frozen on Tuesday morning that it would stand on edge. In Connecticut, the tobacco-growers were much alarmed at the slight frost on Monday morning. The

alistined at the sight frost of Moncay thorway. The farmers in this vicinity commenced cutting the most forward of their ricces of tobacco last week. Since of the more backward pieces, Lowwer, need right or ten days more of warm weather to perfect them. The slight touch of frost which was apparent than Monday morning, and the cool air of to-day has aliented active of the producers, and they have gone to work vigorously. We understand that they are cutting smartly in South Windoor to-day. As unprecedented breach has been sown to tobacce in Harriord Coun'y th's year.

As the frost was much harder on Tuesday morring. t is probable it has injured a good deal of tobacco.

The following letter is more encouraging: The following letter is more encouraging:

W. Marrious, New Haven County, Coun.

September 5, 1857.

Genera: We had this morning a shiret freet, but not sufficient to injure the corn or buck wheat, whice are took very promising. Hay in this region is abundant, therefor somewhat inferior quality—price now, 310 per fun. There is quite a good crop of rowse, and is got in in fire condition. A good crop of petatoes, and no per tot come quence. Yours, &c. R.

DELEVANA COURTE.-The Republicans of Delawere County have elected for Delegates to the State. Convention of Syracuse, on the 23a inst., John Calhone of Bovies De Witt C. Thomas of Stamford, Barce R. Johnson of Coichester, Samuel F. Miller of

Fire to Waar Stanet -At 91 c'elock last eight & fire broke out in the building Fo. 20% West street, near Ames. The lower pert was occupied as a feet store and the upper parker a salider. It was need patingalist by the firewise. The damage was english.